

Abstract

The method for polluted water treatment consists in that an electrocoagulation process is performed in reiterated cycles, each of which comprises feeding a dose of polluted water to an electrocoagulator, and first an initial pressure of from 0.01 to 0.1 mPa is established over the surface of the dose of polluted water, then the pressure is increased during the electrocoagulation process to as high as 0.1 to 2.5 mPa. Thereupon the dose of the treated water is withdrawn and the pressure is reduced to the initial level, and the cycles are repeated at a frequency of from 0.01 to 0.0001 Hz.